

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

by tracking the photoconductor 102 over a detack backup bar 206 and transfer backup ski 204. The transfer backup ski applies a biasing force to a lower surface of the photoconductor 102. The stiffness of the receiver sheet S will then force separation to occur. Due to the electrostatic field required to transfer the developed image to the receiver sheet S, the stiffness property of the receiver sheet S is not always sufficient to cause separation. To provide good separation, the charge on the receiver is reduced using the detack charger 208 so that the stiffness of the receiver sheet S will be sufficient to force separation. However, the detack charger 208 does not completely discharge the receiver sheet S while it is still in contact with the photoconductor 102 or the toner will be attracted back to the photoconductor 102. This condition is called toner blow off. Typically, the detack charger 208 is required to reduce the amount of charge by 60%, however this is highly dependent on the photoconductors's 102 geometry and the diameter chosen for the detack roller 212. The charge reduction required can vary from 30% to 85% depending on the marking engine design.